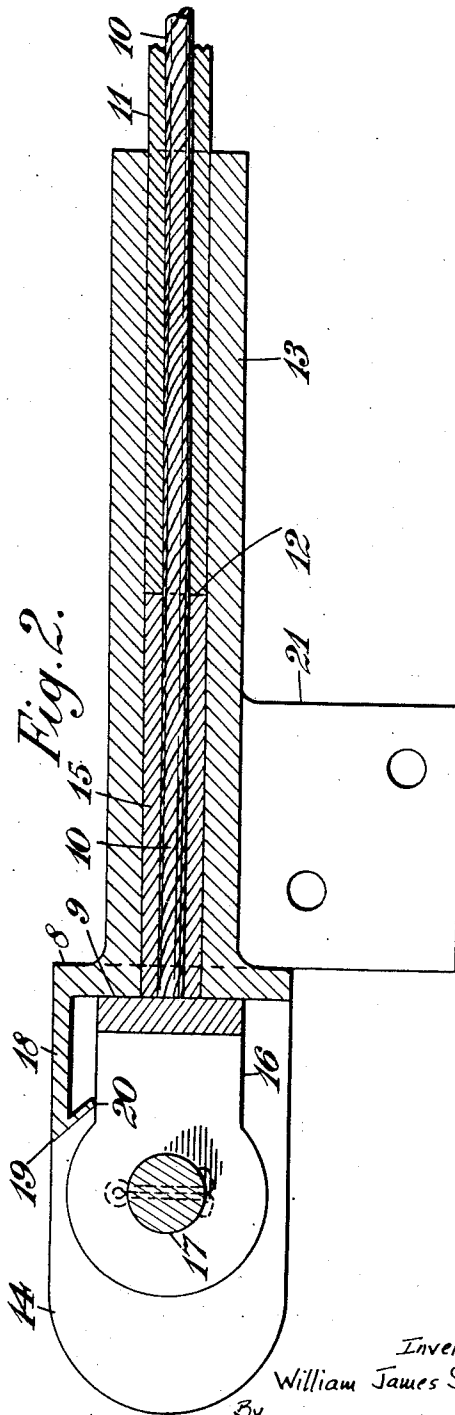
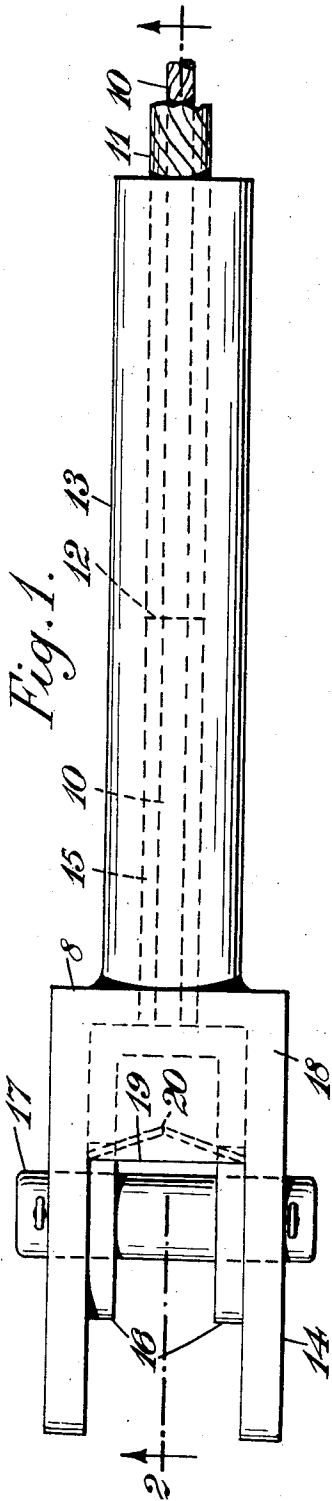


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W. J. STREADER
ANCHORAGE FOR CABLES

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ANCHORAGE FOR CABLES

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1 Claim. (Cl. 24—123)

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The invention relates to an anchorage for the kind of cable which is provided with a core formed from metal, such as steel, for taking the main mechanical strain, and a sheath formed from strands of metal, such as aluminium, which is a good electrical conductor. The anchorage is of the kind comprising two sleeves of different lengths arranged one within the other, the shorter sleeve being arranged to be shrunk on to the core after the sheath has been cut away for an appropriate distance, while the larger sleeve extends beyond the shorter one and is arranged to be shrunk on to the sheath of the cable, which sleeves at the other ends are provided with enlarged forked portions nested one within the other and provided with registering holes through which extends an anchorage pin for attachment to a support. The width across the inner fork is greater than the diameter of the sleeve attached to it and the shoulder thus formed is disposed opposite the bottom of the larger fork. By these means it can be ensured that the core will take the main mechanical strain on the cable. Such anchorages are particularly applicable to overhead power cables. It is important to prevent, as far as possible, moisture creeping in between the core and sheath of the cable, otherwise electrolytic action may be set up with consequent corrosion of the parts. Moisture is most likely to creep in at the junction between said shoulder and the bottom of the larger fork and might thus reach the end aluminium sheath.

According to this invention, an anchorage for a cable of the kind referred to is characterised by the provision of a novel web portion extending between the limbs of the outer fork, so as to shield the junction between the shoulder of the inner fork and the bottom of the outer fork.

The following is a description of the invention embodied in an anchorage for a steel-cored aluminium sheath cable, reference being made to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the assemblage, and Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

As already indicated, the anchorage is for a cable having a steel core 10 and a stranded aluminium sheath 11. Before assemblage, the aluminium sheath 11 is cut back from the end of the core, as indicated at 12 in Figure 2. A sleeve 13, formed from aluminium alloy and having a forked extremity 14, is passed over the end of the cable and is moved into a position in which it no longer obscures the projecting steel

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core 10. A sleeve 15, formed from steel and having a forked extremity 16, is then passed over the projecting end of the steel core 10 and clamped thereon by a two-part die. The sleeve 13 of aluminium alloy is then slid back again until the two forks nest within one another, as shown in Figure 1. The two forks are drilled to receive an anchorage pin 17. The aluminium sleeve 13 is then clamped on to the aluminium sheath 11. So far, the parts described above form no part of the present invention.

In order to prevent moisture from reaching the junction between the bottom 8 of the fork 14 and the shoulder 9 formed between the sleeve 15 and fork 16, a web portion 18 is arranged to extend between the limbs of the fork 14 so as to terminate flush with outer edges of those limbs. The free edge 19 of the web portion 18 stops short of the anchorage pin 17. The underside of the web portion 18 is provided along the edge 19 with a drip-sill 20 which, as shown in Fig. 2, is a downwardly extending ridge which is V-shaped as viewed in transverse cross-sectional elevation. Thus, any liquid collecting on top of the web portion 18 and running over the edge 19 is directed clear of the anchorage pin 17 and drips through the space between the limbs of the inner fork 16 clear of the aforesaid junction and of the bottom of the inner fork 16. The outer sleeve 13 is provided with a lug or tab 21 with which an electrical connection may be made. The anchorage pin 17 passes through an anchor member (not shown) which is so disposed that the web portion 18 is maintained uppermost.

I claim:

In an anchorage for a cable having a core and a surrounding sheath from which the end of said core projects, which anchorage comprises a sleeve adapted to encircle and grip the end of the cable core and having an external diameter substantially the same as the external diameter of the sheath, said sleeve having at one end thereof an inner fork the limbs of which are outstanding beyond the outside diameter of the sleeve thereby providing shoulders, a second sleeve adapted to encircle and grip the first mentioned sheath and provided with an outer fork the limbs of which lie flat against the limbs of the inner fork and the bottom of which abuts said shoulders of the inner fork, which two pairs of limbs on the two forks have registering holes, and a pin extending through said holes and adapted to engage a support which maintains the pin substantially horizontal; a web portion

extending between the upper margins of the limbs of the outer fork and over the junction between the bottom of the outer fork and the shoulders of the inner fork, the top surface of said web portion being flush with the outer edges of the limbs of the outer fork and terminating short of projecting over said pin, and being provided on its underside at its edge portion nearer said pin with a drip-sill which is a downwardly extending ridge which is V-shaped when viewed in cross-sectional elevation, whereby said junction is shielded from moisture.

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